

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT"—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 12.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851.

Number 14.

## GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES

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## Howard High School, PAYETTE, MO.

THE Fourteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March, and continue four months.  
Through the liberality of the friends of the school, the Building, containing twelve large and convenient rooms, has been thoroughly completed. Our advantages and facilities for imparting instruction are now unsurpassed by any similar Institution in the State.

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The course of study is substantially the same as that pursued in our Colleges.  
As a requisite for graduation, young Ladies are required (in addition to moral and mental Philosophy, Belles Lettres, &c.) to pass a thorough examination upon the entire course of Mathematics, including Conic Sections and Olmsted's larger Philosophy.  
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Primary studies, \$5 00  
Common English, 6 00  
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Ancient Languages, 10 50  
Vocal music, 75  
EXTRA CHARGES.  
Music, with use of Piano, \$14 50  
" " without, 12 00  
French, 8 00  
Drawing and Painting, 7 00  
Boarding, in excellent private families, convenient to the institution, including washing, fuel and lights, \$1 50 to \$2 per week.  
For further particulars address Lucky & Davis, Payette, Mo.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR,  
Pres't. of the Board of Trustees.  
Payette, Feb. 13, 1851.

## PAINTING.

A. POSTER having located in the city of Glasgow, will attend to all orders in his line of business.  
House & Sign painting, Paper hanging, Glazing, &c.  
Orders left at Perry & Bartholow's will be punctually attended to.  
apl3-tf

## CHAS. H. MILTON,

SUCCESSOR TO THOS. ANDREWS.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN STOVES AND HOLLOWWARE; manufacturers of Copper, Japaned and plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, No. 72 North Second street, a few doors south of the Monroe House, sign of the Gilt Stove, has constantly on hand a variety of the heaviest and best constructed Cooking Stoves; also Coal and Wood heating stoves. Particular attention paid to the selecting of the best material and manufacture of Ware for the city or country trade. All work fully guaranteed.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his old customers, as well as the former patrons of Thomas Andrews, that he is fully prepared to fill all orders in the shortest possible time, and on the most reasonable terms; and hopes by proper attention to his business to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

St. Louis, Feb. 13—6m.

## Livery stable.

## NEW ADMINISTRATION.

EMERSON & HANDLEY would respectfully inform the public that they have established a new and improved establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good saddle horses, at a moderate price.

The additions we are making in our carriages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other kept,) will enable us to furnish "turn outs," equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared, at all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and to convey steamboat passengers to any point they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the community, and a fixed determination to deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel assured that our efforts to please, will be appreciated by a generous community.

A Horse and Carriage will at all times be in readiness to attend funerals, either in the city or country.

Glasgow, Jan. 1, 1851.

## GET OUT OF THE WAY YOU CRIPPLES!

Nimble Sixpence better than a Slow Shilling.

Call and See.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of this and surrounding counties, that they have opened a Saddler's Shop in Glasgow, in Clark's Row, one door below the Drug Store of Digges & Co., where they will keep on hand a large Stock of Materials, and are prepared to do all work in their line with dispatch and in the neatest and most durable manner. Particular attention given to repairing. Blind Bridles, and all other kinds of farming gear always on hand. They expect competition will sell their goods as cheap as any establishment in Missouri.

JOHN M. PAYNE,  
ALEXANDER MARTIN.  
Jan. 10, 1851—46-3m.

## Look to Your Interest.

THE undersigned, has again the pleasure to inform the public, that he is prepared to receive and forward Merchandise, as well as Produce, upon his usual accommodating terms.

And as competition is rife, among the Merchants in Glasgow, in the way of selling their goods, I think it but just that some disposition should be shown on the part of buyers of the products of the country.

I, for one, am in the market, with ample means to purchase, Honey, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Flax Seed, Dry Hides, Feathers, Furs and Fruit, at liberal prices for Cash.

Very Respectfully,  
J. W. HARRIS.  
Glasgow, Jan. 23d 1851—6m.

J. V. Robinson, Samuel Coles, Wm. Waller.

Comprising the Firms of  
Waller & Robinson, and Coles & Robinson,  
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

## ROBINSON, WALLER & COLES,

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in,  
All descriptions of Leather, &c. &c.  
No 83 (East side) 2d street, bet. Locust and Olive Sts.—ST. LOUIS, MO.

KEEP on hand, at all seasons, a complete assortment of articles in their line, of their own manufacture, which will be sold as low as any other house in the west.

A constant supply of Shoe-maker's findings.

A highest market price paid at all times for Hides and skins.

St. Louis, April 3—51-y.

## MELVILLE,

FASHIONABLE HATTER.

No. 43 opposite the Planters House,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

To the Country merchants and persons purchasing Hats, would do well before purchasing by calling in at MELVILLE'S.

No. 43, Fourth St., St. Louis. I take this method of informing the public that I have opened one of the most splendid Hat and Cap establishments ever opened in this Western country; where I have a large stock of the most fashionable Hats and Caps that can be bought, also all kinds of Marmas, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, &c., in addition will be found all kinds of children's Fancy straw Hats, caps and bonnets suitable for the spring of 1851.

I have in connection imported expressly for this market, the very finest French Parasols, Parasollets, Sunshades French and German Silk umbrellas, also constantly on hand French valises, carpet bags, and Ladies satchels, &c. &c.

I wish an examination of my stock, both at wholesale and retail. Hats and caps made to order at the shortest notice.

R. L. MELVILLE.  
No. 43, opposite the Planters House.  
April 3, 1851. St. Louis.

## BALMER & WEBER,

Publishers of Music,

And Wholesale and Retail dealers in Pianos, Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise.

No. 38 Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

At their establishment may be found at all times a large and varied assortment of Piano-Fortes, from the unrivaled manufactures of Nims & Clark, Bacon & Rarin, and Gale & Co., which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. These Piano-Fortes are all made to their order, to suit the western climate, and being from the best manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to suit the most fastidious as regards style, elasticity of touch and richness and brilliancy of tone.

Prince & Co's, Melodion (Carhart's patent) of 4 and 5 Octaves at factory prices; Martin celebrated Guiteras. Brannas Harps; the best of French Accordeons and Flutinas; also Violins, Flutes, Fifes; and all kinds of instruments at importers prices. Italian strings of the best quality, always on hand. Instruction Books for all instruments in great variety. New and beautiful music published daily; and exchanging our publication, with all the publishers in the Union, we are enabled to offer a much larger assortment of set music, and on better terms, than any house in the West.

Deane, Teachers and Bands supplied at a most liberal discount.

St. Louis, April 10, '51—1y.

David Francis, Robt. Walton, W. Johnston.

Francis, Walton & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

and Importers of,  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c.;  
DEALERS IN  
Painis, Oils, Dye-Staffs and Glassware,  
No. 15 Main St. between Market & Chestnut,  
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Agents for T. H. Warren & Co's and R. C. Clark & Co's White Lead. A call is respectfully solicited and all orders promptly attended to.

St. Louis, April 3-y

## THE TIMES

From the Republican.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

BY J. M. PECK.

## The Boonslick Settlement.

NUMBER V.

From the first visits of the Boones, Morrisons and Coopers to this region, until about 1820, the Boone's Lick country was the ultima thule of the hopes and aspirations of western emigrants. No tract of country was more highly esteemed. Its soil was reported as unusually fertile, it was said to be abundantly watered by springs and streams, affording the finest mill-seats; it contained the handsomest and tallest timber; its climate was delightful, and stock could be raised by thousands without food in the winter; salt could be had in profusion for the trouble of making; its bottom lands on the Missouri were the richest ever known; the streams abounded with the finest fish; and above all, it was the most healthy country ever discovered. Any squatter might take as much land as he chose to call his own; deer, bear, elk & all other descriptions of game (excepting buffalo, which had then retreated beyond the Far West) could be had in the unlimited profusion for the mere trouble of killing and eating.

The reader need not be reminded that such descriptions are the fancy work of excited minds concerning all new and far off countries. In sober truth, the Boone's Lick is one of the finest agricultural districts in Missouri, but its present inhabitants may well laugh at the extravagant excitement of the imaginations of their fathers, as the coming generations will at the "Sinbad" stories now told of Oregon and California.

At the close of the war in the spring of 1815, and the treaties that followed with the Indians, and held that summer at Portage des Sioux, the Boone's Lick adventurers were left in circumstances that would have discouraged any class of people who did not possess the energy and restless enterprise of pioneers in a new country. A very large proportion of their horses, cattle and swine had been killed, or driven off by the Indians. Not enough corn had been raised for the two preceding years for bread stuffs. They were 150 miles from any settlements where supplies, even in a limited extent, could be had, and they were destitute of the means of purchasing, could they have gone that distance. Even in the old settlements in St. Louis and St. Charles counties there was no surplus in either stock or provisions. Meat in abundance could be obtained from the range, but the deprivation of bread, and in many families of milk, during the season of 1815, cannot be realized by those who have never suffered such deprivations. The pouring in of immigrants, before time had elapsed to produce a surplus of corn and replenish their stock, gave no relief; yet the old settlers did their very best in discharging the rites of hospitality. If they had no "last loaf" to divide with the "new comers," they shared with them liberally the avails of hunting, and many a small log cabin, with a single room, furnished temporary accommodations for two, and even three families. In many instances the immigrants made temporary camps, until they could erect cabins.

The Territorial Legislature, at its annual session, which commenced in November, 1815, organized the county of Howard.

This county then included all that portion of Missouri, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, that lay west of the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles. The temporary seat of justice was Cole's Fort, adjacent to Booneville, but was transferred to Franklin, on the North bank of the river, opposite Booneville, in 1817. This town, in 1820, had a population of 1200 or 1500, and was regarded as the future commercial city of central Missouri, but the treacherous river swept it away.

The rapid increase of population in the region embraced in the early boundaries of Howard county, may be shown from the State census of September, 1821. In the counties of Howard, Boone, Cole, Cooper, Saline, Lillard, (now La Fayette) Ray and Chariton, the aggregate population amounted to 21,202.

During the war period there were several ministers of the gospel among the pioneers of Boone's Lick, whose pious labors, though much interrupted, were not wholly retarded. Amongst these were Messrs. Hubbard, Colden Williams, Luke Williams, McLain, and Wm. Thorp, who, when peace returned, began to make excursions for preaching in the different settlements, and collect the professors of religion in to churches. Those named were Baptists, but Methodists and Presbyterians came into the field and formed circuits. The preaching places at first were the log cabins of the settlers in the winter and in stormy weather, and in the summer at "stands," with rough seats of split poles, in the forest shade. The first houses erected for religious meetings, as were the first court houses, were of logs, rough hewn. Schools for the elementary branches were taught in log cabins, the floor of which was of nature's own providing. Books were scarce, and anything that had reading matter on its pages was used.

A few biographical incidents will close our sketches of the early Boone's Lick settlements.

Col. Benjamin Cooper, deservedly recognized as a leader, was, we think, a native of Virginia, but was among the early pioneers of Kentucky. By marriage he was related to Daniel Boone, and a companion with him in the adventures and wars of border life.

He served as Lieutenant in the disastrous battle at the Blue Licks, and was in several campaigns from Kentucky. He settled in Madison county, from which, with Samuel Brown, another of the old pioneers of Kentucky, and who had seen much service, to Missouri 1806. That and the following were the seasons of migration from that part of Kentucky.

Colonel Cooper was a man of high and firm principles, a bold, daring, intrepid man, of quick temper, but prudent and cautious; hence always selected by the shrewd frontier men as a leader in defending their stations against the Indians. His chance for education in early life was small, yet he possessed a calm and vigorous intellect, and during a long life of activity and enterprise on the frontiers, acquired a large stock of practical knowledge and experience. In wood craft, hunting and Indian warfare he was thoroughly trained. He became a professor of religion and a member of the Baptist church in Kentucky, and maintained during life consistency of character. He was made Colonel of the militia in the Boone's Lick country, when organized under the laws of the territory, and, in 1820, was elected a member of the State Senate from Howard county. About 1822 or '23, Col. Cooper led a party of traders to Santa Fe, in one of the early expeditions. Our impression is, that at a subsequent period he removed north-west, perhaps to the Platte country. We have not the date nor the circumstances of his death.

Samuel Brown, a brother-in-law of Col. Cooper, and had served with him in the border wars of Kentucky, and came in his company to Missouri, after the war settled near Fort Hempstead. He, too, was a member of the Baptist church, and much respected. In his latter days he went with some of his children to the Platte country. Both he and Col. Cooper were on the pension roll of the United States Government for military service under Virginia, in the revolutionary war. Both raised large families and lived to a good old age.

Lindsay Carson, another of the Boone's Lick pioneers, was a bold man, a soldier in war, but a man of peace in the walks of civil life, and the father of more real pioneers in the Santa Fe and mountain trade than any other settler. His son Christopher, or better known as "Kit Carson," has established a character for daring, cunning, and iron-nerved endurance under troubles and trials, and amidst enemies, superior to any of the pioneers to the Far West.

Lindsay Carson, the father, was killed by the fall of a tree in his cornfield, in 1818. He was lamented as one of the best citizens.

Stephen Cole, who it will be recollected, was terribly wounded at the time of the death of his brother, was illiterate, yet made a good "Squire," or Magistrate, (for what he lacked in "book learning," he made up in strong common sense.) At the commencement of the Santa Fe trade, which had its origin in Howard county, in 1822, Capt. Stephen Cole, who had suffered much, and made every effort for the defence of the country in times of trial, and when he might have enjoyed comfort and prosperity the rest of his days, was carried along by the love of wild adventure in the current that trade had caused, towards that new region of hazard and speculation.

He was employed by Americans and Mexicans to protect the caravans and drive off the Indians. Being attacked by a strong force on the Plains, and deserted by the cowardly Mexicans, after a severe fight, he fell pierced with arrows!

Many facts and suggestions in the brief sketches we received from Judge Todd, who was personally acquainted with the pioneers.

We will close this number with an adventure of Rev. David McLain with the Indians, though it occurred in Illinois. Mr. McLain has already been noticed as a Baptist preacher, and one

of the pioneers of the Boone's Lick country.

In company with a Mr. Young, Mr. McLain, in March 1812, left his family to visit Kentucky on business. They had proceeded unmolested by St. Louis and through the settlements of Illinois, and had crossed the Kaskaskia river at what was then called "Hill's Ferry," and were near the Western end of the Grand Prairie, when they were fired on by a party of Indians who lay in ambuscade near the path. Mr. Young was killed and scalped; McLain's horse was shot, and fell, but he escaped in the woods and ran with great speed with several Indians in chase. All soon gave out but one, a stout vigorous savage, who seemed resolute to have a prisoner or a scalp. Mr. McLain was encountered with a thick overcoat, wrappers on his legs, and spurs on his boots. The Indian fired and missed him, and he availed himself of a moment's intermission to throw off his coat, that the prize might attract the attention of his pursuer. The wily Indian having loaded his gun, continued the chase. As he approached, Mr. McLain made signs as though he would surrender, until he came within a few feet, when he would watch the motions of the rifle, dodge the ball and again make a desperate effort to escape. During the unequal contest for more than an hour, the Indian fired at him seven times. In one instance, as he threw his breast forward, unluckily he thrust back his elbow and received the ball in his arm.

During the time, he had run a long distance through the heavily timbered bottom to the river, which to ensure a chance of escape, he must swim. He plunged into the cold stream, and made a desperate effort with his nearly exhausted energies to reach the shore. As he swam he had to keep his eye on his wily foe, who had loaded his gun the eighth time, and fired from the bank a second time after McLain had sunk in deep water. Holding his breath as long as he was able, and swimming diagonally down stream, when he rose, he had gained so far on his pursuer, that the Indian with the yell peculiar to such occasions, gave up the chase. Very likely his report to the tribe was that he had followed a "Great Medicine," who was so charmed that the balls could not hit him.

He was so exhausted and so chilled in the cold water after such a violent exercise, that it was with extreme difficulty he crawled upon the bank. He was wet, chilled, badly wounded in the arm, and hardly able to stand. A few days previous, the two or three families who lived at "Hill's Ferry," saw "Indian signs" and had retreated to the west of Silver creek. After incredible suffering and effort, Mr. McLain reached the Badley settlement, a distance of 35 miles, at a late hour the next morning. Here he lay for several weeks, with his wound and the fever. A party of volunteers went over the Kaskaskia river, buried Mr. Young, found Mr. McLain's saddle bags, which he had the self-possession to cast into a thicket as he sprang from his horse, but they saw no Indians.

In December, 1818, we spent several days with Mr. McLain, from whom these particulars were received. He died on his farm in the bottom some two or three miles north-west from Franklin, early in 1819, and his wife followed him in a week, leaving a family of orphan children.

N. B. The writer's Post Office address is *Shiloh, St. Clair county, Illinois*. He would regard it as a favor, and it would add to the facts contemplated in these "Sketches," if any of the friends or acquaintances of the Boone's Lick pioneers would send him such facts as are within their knowledge. There are others equally deserving that require notice, but the materials are wanting.

J. M. P.

From the Baltimore Sun.

## Latest from California.

## And Oregon.

## ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

The steamship *El Dorado*, Captain Wright, from Chagres, May 7th, and Havana, 12th inst., with passengers to Howland & Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The steamship *Panama*, from San Francisco, April 15th, arrived at Panama on the 2d of May, bringing one million dollars in gold dust on freight and 250 passengers.

The steamship *Isthmus* left San Francisco in company with the *Panama*, having on board about one million dollars in gold dust, and about 300 passengers.

The gold dust and mails were left on the *Isthmus* by the *El Dorado*, after having waited at Chagres for them two days.

The steamer *Columbus* brought down to Panama one million dollars in gold dust, and the *Transcisco* \$1,000,000, making \$2,000,000, besides the amount in the hands of the passengers.

## General Summary of Events.

From the Alta California.

The boy claimed as a slave in San Francisco, was set at liberty. There was no evidence further than that he was Mr. Calloway's slave, in Mo. He was discharged.

Judge Morrison, of the court of sessions, has resigned his office, although three years of his term remains.

The examination of Slater, accused of the assassination of Capt. Jarvis, at the Mission Dolores, caused no little excitement, and a rush was made to take him from the hands of the police, but with no effect. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

Two men were shot in Sacramento, while attempting a burglary, by Capt. Ward, who was expecting and watching for them. One was killed upon the spot—his name was Joe Ogden; the other, Geo. Morton, was shot in his leg, had his leg amputated, but died subsequently. Capt. Ward was cleared of all blame.

Some effort has been made by Mr. A. D. Merrifield, to obtain the privilege of supplying the city with water, by introducing it in pipes from a lake about three miles distant.

Nothing particularly new respecting the Indian Commissioners, and their progress in treaties with the savages. Gen. Bean had been authorized to proceed to raise fifty men to protect the people in the Los Angeles valley, against the incursions of the Indians through the Cajon Pass.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been ordered to Texas, and has come home in the steamer.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt and exhibited respecting the issuance and circulation of private coins, below their face value in real value, and which the owners refuse to redeem. It is looked upon as an infamous swindle by the community, the bankers having refused to receive it at its assumed value, and the merchants have taken somewhat similar action. The Legislature has a bill before it, introduced by Mr. Miller, to oblige coinists to redeem, and to make their refusal a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Great efforts are being made to induce Johnny Lind to visit California, and letters received from Mr. Barnum induce the hope that the object may be effected.

The robbers and highwaymen, in which California abounds, have been making valleys in the vicinity of Monterey their theatre of operations of late, having possession of the whole country there, stealing horses and cattle, and creating a fear that Monterey itself may be sacked by them in the absence of the men, who are mostly at the mines.

Politics have been rather brisk of late—both wings and democrats doing their best to organize. They were preparing for the municipal election soon to come off.

Accounts are coming in of new discoveries of auriferous mines in various parts of the country. The recent rains have also had their effect upon the placer digging, helping the gulch diggers, and for a time driving those engaged upon the rivers from their positions.

In connection with the above we have to notice the discovery, near Benecia, of a coal bed, said to be of a superior quality. It is located within a few miles of the Pacific mail steamship company's depot. Many beds of coal have been discovered in Oregon; so that the Pacific mail marine is likely to be well supplied soon with this very important article.

The two houses of the Legislature had agreed to adjourn on the 30th ult.

The prospects for miners and agriculturalists seem better now than at the sailing of the last steamer. The rains which have fallen have very much increased the certainty of good crops, besides ensuring food for the poor brutes, which would have died from thirst and hunger had the spring passed away without any rain.

The health of the country continues excellent. We hear of no prevailing diseases in any part of the State.

Indian Tribes.—A letter from Maj. Graham from Johnson's ranch, to the editors of the Transcript, states that 400 warriors are collected on the South Fork of the American river, about 15 miles up. The Major thinks it looks "squally." The report was brought by two miners who had been on a prospecting tour.

The *Times* states that Mr. S. T. Naper, a butcher of Nevada city, was robbed on the 31st ult. of \$25,000.

Important from the Sandwich Islands. We have received files of the *Polynesian*, to the 14th of March, with letters to the same date. It would appear that the French had sent in their ultimatum, and given until the 20th ult. for the government to decide whether to accede or refuse. What was to be the

next step, in case of refusal by the authorities, does not appear; but the supposition is that a blockade of the port would be declared or perhaps something more immediately effective would be resorted to.

The *Alta California*, says: "Whether the one or the other be attempted, that moment will be signal for running up the flag of the United States with the Hawaiian. This is no guess-work. It comes to us in the most positive form."

It has been determined upon by the King and his ministry, that, if the French attempt a blockade or to take possession, the government will hoist the stars and stripes and throw the kingdom upon the protection of the United States. We think our authority for saying this is perfectly reliable.

This course has been decided upon in consideration of the inability of the islands to contend against the forces which France might send against them, and also from the fact that the almost entire interest of the islands in the hands of foreigners, are those of the Americans.

In Honolulu at least three-fourths of the foreigners are Americans. Their number being at least two thousand, while in the same place the number of French subjects is about a dozen. France cannot fire a shot into the town of the Hawaiian Kingdom without destroying the property of the citizens of the United States. The moment she does so, she will find her account opened with Uncle Sam, and a strict reckoning will be demanded, and will be had.

There is no use in beating about the bush in this matter any longer. The French must avoid collision with the Hawaiian kingdom, or they will oblige us to assume a responsibility not flattering to them.

Government despatches in regard to the French difficulties, for the United States and British naval commanders in the Pacific, we understand are on the way.

The American sloop of war, *Vandalia*, was at Honolulu, and had been visited by the king and all the notables of the government and kingdom.

*Tobacco*—The stock having increased, prices are lower, and desirable sized packages only saleable.

Money remains about the same. Exchange on the Atlantic States 2 per cent. The issues of private coins are generally rejected, and cannot be disposed of except at five or ten per cent discount. Seamen's wages thirty or forty dollars.

The following is a list of some of the passengers who arrived by the *El Dorado*.

FROM MISSOURI.

D. Bailey, C. S. Stone, W. W. Wilson, F. G. Hardwick, J. M. Fowler, W. B. Harris, B. Morrison, S. W. Keithly, W. Pierce, A. Cooper, E. Shepherd, — Spencer, J. Gibson, W. Lillard, S. Moore, C. Garrett, A. R. Taylor, J. M. Bolan, J. Hoge, R. Keister, J. C. Francis, J. C. Cym, G. W. Wilson & Son, J. Reussin, J. Owens, J. Dwyer, S. K. Death, B. Quinter, J. M. Pike, H. A. Bailey, T. J. Myers, R. N. Hadspey, J. H. Field, E. Bruen, P. Flanagan, J. Hadspey, E. Hadspey.

*Marysville News*—Miners were taking out from one to two ounces per day at Poor Man's creek. Provisions rather scarce. A meeting was held to provide for the removal of the snags on Feather river.